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# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

Official Western Organ OF THE Industrial Workers of the World

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# I. W. W. AIRPLANE REACHES DENVER; STRIKE CONFERENCE IS CALLED

## 2,000 STRIKERS PLEDGE TO STAY ON STRIKE TILL JUSTICE IS DONE

**Master Class Brutality Shown up in All Its Hideousness as Peaceful Strikers Respond to I. W. W. Education of no Violence.**

ERIE, Colo., Nov. 21.—More than 2,000 saddened striking miners with the roar of murderous machine guns fresh in their ears, gathered here this afternoon and pledged themselves to continue the strike until the murderers responsible for the massacre this morning at Columbine are brought to justice.

Many in the crowd wore bandages. They had been injured this morning by brutal beasts masquerading under the name of "state law enforcers." Virtually all of the 800 or more strikers who came out of the carnage with their lives and who were not in the hospital were present. They retold the story of the massacre of the unarmed strikers. Bricks and tear gas bombs were hurled by state police and mine guards at the opening of the carnage, they said.

Then they told how the little town of Serene, perched on a rolling Colorado hillside, belied its peaceful name and became a Bloody shambles, strewn with the dying, dead and wounded workers. "Serene has a postoffice and a public school," the workers said. "We had a right to go there." Governor Adams had assured them they had such a right.

Hearts of many were wrung when two small girls, children of C. C. Morrison and his wife, both of whom were injured and in the hospital, were placed on the speakers platform and a request was made for volunteers to care for them. Rumors were current that Mrs. Morrison had died of her injuries. The father of the children was reported to be in a serious condition. A sympathetic miner and his wife agreed to take them and care for them.

Another pathetic incident occurred when Mrs. Elizabeth Beranek, of Lafayette, 44-year-old mother of 16 children, told of the wounding of Adam Bell and Jerry Davis, the latter of whom died of his injuries. In broken English, interrupted by sobs, the mother told of the brutal attack on Adam Bell.

"They beat him with clubs and pistols," she said. "I couldn't stand it. I wanted to fight, too. They knocked him down and kicked and hit him. He looked like he was dead, and I ran up and put a flag over his body.

"Then they hit me too. They knocked me down. They kicked me, and somebody stamped on my chest."

The flag, she said, was wrested from her, to be recovered by Davis and carried by him until he fell, mortally wounded, with a bullet in his head. Then the fiends who call themselves state police stamped and trampled the flag, riddled it with bullets and tore it to shreds. This for "law and order" respect for the American flag.

The meeting at Erie was interrupted at one time by seven automobile loads of militia on the way to Columbine. They had been ordered to go there after the massacre. William H. Boyd, a striker who was speaking at the time, urged the strikers to pay no attention to the militia. He also asked mothers present to swear that they would do all in their power to keep their daughters from even speaking to the guards—for the irresponsibility (not to call it anything worse) of soldiers is well known.

Joseph Sheader was chairman of the meeting. He first called on William Lofton who asked the assemblage to rise and stand for a minute in silent tribute for the dead and injured. Then he called upon them to repeat the Lord's prayer in unison. This prayer had just started when a National Guard airplane appeared and swung low over the high school football field where the meeting was held. In the class conflict the boss class has neither respect for the national flag nor a religious service. The airplane continued to circle the field throut the meeting, at times drowning out the voices of the speakers.

"Stand pat for solidarity," Lofton urged. "Keep on striking, but let there be no vio-

(Continued on page 2)

## LIST OF VICTIMS SHOT DOWN AT DAY BREAK BY MOB OF FIENDS AND THUGS

**Six Miners Dead, Their Lives Instantly Snapped Out by Murderous Ghouls as the Strikers Assembled For Peaceful Meeting.**

When stopped by the band of murderous ghouls under the command of Louis Scherf of the State "Law Enforcement Squad," the strikers said: "We are only coming to talk to our working brothers. We just want to talk to the men at work who don't understand the strike or what it's for.' But the "law enforcers" opened fire with machine guns and kept up the rain of death for fifteen minutes. Then they denied permission to the strikers to remove some of their wounded and brutally dragged many of the bleeding strikers into mine buildings. Later they were removed to the hospital.

Following is a partial list of those dead and wounded:

DEAD:

JERRY DAVIS, 24 of Frederick, single, died of wound in head.

JOHN EASTENES, 34, of Morrison mine, Lafayette, married and father of six children; died of wounds in both breasts.

NICK SPANUDAKHIS, 38, of Morrison mine, Lafayette, single; died of wounds in both shoulders.

RAY JACQUES, 24, of Louisville, shot in stomach, died in Longmont Hospital at 5:30 p. m.

GEORGE KOVITCH, 25, Erie, single, died in the Longmont Hospital at 8:15 p. m. of bullet wounds in stomach.

REESE who died in office of Dr. C. W. Bixler at Erie.

INJURED

LOUIS SAKRADIJE, 32 years old, Erie, wounded in right shoulder.

CLAYMON JACQUES, 26 years old, single, Louisville, abdominal wound, condition critical.

GEORGE MEZZINI, 42 years old, Erie, shot in left arm.

TOM MILO, 35 years old, single, Broomfield, abdominal wound, condition dangerous.

CLAUDE BRIERLY, 26 years old, Frederick, single, shot in left leg.

JAMES BRANDON, 32 Lafayette, shot in right leg.

ORLANDO HERRERA, 31 years old, married, Lafayette, wounded in right arm and side.

P. TRIVPOPICK, 37 years old, Erie, single, head wound.

CHARLES PAPPAS, 40 years old, Frederick, shot in thigh, back and left shoulder.

JOHN SPAROS, 32 years old, Marshall, wounded in right leg.

PALMENIRO FERREA, 37 years old, Louisville, single, shot in right leg.

AL REYES, 44 years old Lafayette, married, skin wounds, superficial.

JOHN FVAUCIUI, 46 years old, Erie, single, shot in left side.

MIKE VIDOVICH, 35 years old, Erie, shot thru both elgs; will die. (Later report says he is dead).

CARL NELSON, 20 years old, single, Canfield, shot in right hip.

GEORGE GUERGEFF, 30 years old, Lafayette; condition critical.

R. C. NELSON, 28 years old, Longmont, shot in right leg.

ADAM BELL, I. W. W. strike leader; head badly beaten.

C. C. MORRISON, 61 years old, Superior; shot in right arm and left leg.

MRS. MARY MORRISON, 28 years old, shot in pelvis; condition serious.

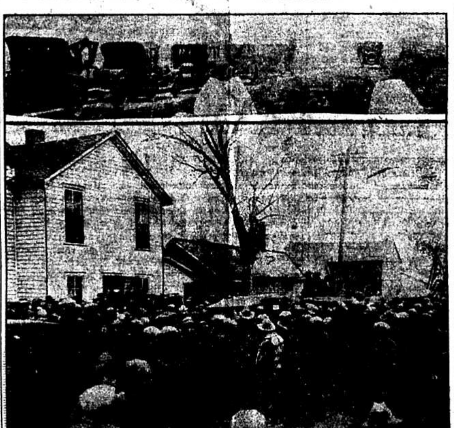
Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are in the Boulder Community hospital. Bell is under arrest. All the other injured in the foregoing list are in the Longmont hospital. Many others are said to have been taken to their homes.

MRS. JOSEPH BERANEK, Lafayette, mother of sixteen children, was badly bruised. She was clubbed by officers while she was using herself as a shield for Adam Bell.

Other injured reported at Lafayette are:

PETER VIECHLES.
ERNEST ZARANI.
JOHN R. UZICKA.
ANTHONY JACOVETTE.
TULLIE BOTTINELLI.

*Where Miners Were Murdered at Daybreak*



**Above, a string of miners' autos driving at dawn toward the meeting place, to hold a meeting at the Columbine mine in Colorado.**

**Below, striking coal miners from Louisville, Lafayette and other mining camps near Boulder, assembled at daybreak at the north entrance of the Columbine mine, near Erie, Colorado, in an effort to persuade the miners working there to join the strike. The Columbine is the only mine in the northern district that has operated since the strike started, October 18, 1927.**

**It was into this peaceful crowd of men, women and children, carrying the American flag and led by a small band, that brutal gunmen fired on the morning of November 21, mowing them down with machine guns, killing two outright, wounding four others so that they have since died, and seriously injuring more than a score more, some of them perhaps fatally.**

**The massacre took place at daybreak.**

## MINERS MURDERED AT DAYBREAK AT COLUMBINE MINE; WOMEN AND CHILDREN SHOT DOWN BY GUNMEN

TELEGRAM RECEIVED NOV. 22.

**DENVER, Colo.—Just returned from scene of carnage; four dead. Doctors say six more will die. Score injured. Two women, one boy among the dying. Militia now throughout northern strike zone; martial law threatened. Two mine crews immediately joined the strike after the shooting. Colorado citizens all over the state are protesting vigorously. Only the philosophy of the Industrial Workers of the World, which deprecates violence, prevents retribution.**

TOM CONNORS.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED NOV. 23.

**LAFAYETTE, Colo.—So far six known dead, twenty-five wounded and others expected to die. At least four women wounded, and at least eleven children left without fathers. Undertaker, who is Mayor of Louisville, a strike town, offers to bury dead at cost. One woman expected to die. Tear bombs used by mine guards, then guns both machine and small; pickets didn't even have pocketknives, having emptied their pockets before leaving their homes. Strikers pledged to remain on strike till rats guilty of murders are brought to bar of justice. Five hundred soldiers, tanks, cavalry, infantry, artillery now at Columbine.**

H. C. DUKE.

ERIE, Colo.—Hurrying through the darkness from Louisville, Lafayette and many other little towns of the Boulder and Weld county coal mining districts, some 800 or 900 men, women and children—striking miners and their families—gathered early at the north entrance of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company's mine at Columbine, Monday morning, Nov. 21, 1927.

Order prevailed. The gathering started without any disorder. The parade was held as usual outside of company property on the public road leading to the mine. But as the cars approached they found the road had been sprayed by the gunmen with thousands of tacks, which caused a good many punctured tires.

The gathering place was a little valley between two low knolls, a quarter mile from the mine. The miners and their families started gathering at 4 a. m. Scores of autos crept along the road from Erie. There were between 150 and 200 cars. The crowd in the tiny valley at daybreak presented an impressive, picturesque scene. Dawn tinged the hundreds of faces with reflected light from the towering flatirons on the east slope of the mountains a few miles westward. There were miners in overalls, women wearing shawls, many holding sleeping children, and pretty young girls, also garbed in blue overalls.

During the two hours before sunrise the crowd waited in the chill air, circling about a large bonfire and cheered by the music of their little band of miner-musicians. They waited as usual for daylight, and then proceeded toward the mine singing "Solidarity."

(Continued on Page 4)

## MANAGER OF THIS CALIFORNIA RANCH BUYS ROTTEN FOOD FOR WAGE WORKERS

**Job Conditions Deplorable as Far as Food is Concerned on Ranch Owned by Fleischhacker, One of Richest Men in Country.**

San Francisco, Calif.—I shipped to a job for leveling land to the Alan Ranch near Ripon, Calif. This ranch belongs to the millionaire Fleishhacker. The lond leveling job is located about one mile from the ranch proper and employs about 20 men who work for two dollars a day and their board. The work is a nine hour job and is no high balling; so to say, liberal in giving time and in the way they pay off, promptly on the first and fifteenth of each month, without deduction of hospital fee etc.

The men live in leaky tents; they carry their own blankets, the company furnishing the bed and mattress.

But the feeding is directly criminal. The so-called manager of the ranch lives in San Francisco and is a horse doctor, W. L. Williamson, 1231 Market street. He is at the same time a contractor and better known to old timers under the firm name of Coates & Williamson. He furnished the mules for leveling the job at so much per day.

This man does the buying of the supplies for the ranch in San Francisco. He makes the round among the grocers and meat markets and buys all the spoiled food he can get and sends it to the ranch and to the above job. The canned goods are blown up cans unfit for anything. Bacon which lies in the windows and is yellow from age is bought and transported by him to the ranch. He buys potatoes for 35 cents a sack, culls and partly rotten. Any spoiled goods such as flour etc., is bought and shipped to the ranch. The only good thing is the milk brought from the ranch itself every day. On the table a low grade of oleomargarine is served as butter.

The sewer is located 100 feet from the cookhouse and flows over the land. Flies and other insects are there by the millions.

The foreman on the job is a certain Mr. Faulkner who said that he couldn't do a thing to remedy the conditions. It is useless to complain to the State Health Board which inspects the camps and looks after sanitary conditions, because the owner of the ranch is a millionaire and most influential in political circles in California.

An employment agency in Stockton has sent out to this ranch in the last nine months 42 cooks who seldom stay longer than a week. Williamson now gets his cooks from San Francisco as every body in Stockton went wise to the conditions.

Such are the conditions on a ranch belonging to one of the richest men in the state. Williamson will finish the work in Ripon soon and move the scrapers and teams to Lathrop, Calif., on a similar job.

CARD NO. X162849.

### Chris Pederson Dies

Chris Pederson, of San Francisco, Card No. 741660, died in an Everett, Washington hospital last week, of hemorrhages. He was a longshoreman and was known in Everett as Chris Hansen.

Fellow Worker Pederson had been in the hospital only a week but had not been well for several months, probably not since his release from San Quentin prison where he served more than three years on a syndicalism charge. In fact, it may be said that this class war prisoner was a victim of prison treatment.

He joined the I. W. W. July 19, 1921, and after that was always a staunch supporter of the organization and a fighter for its principles. After his release from San Quentin, his term served, he was elected secretary of the M. T. W. I. U. 510 branch in San Francisco; following that he came to Everett where he obtained work on the waterfront. Here he carried on organization work and was active in this capacity at the time of his death.

In the death of Fellow Worker Pederson we have lost another true rebel and steadfast friend.

## STRIKE AIRPLANE FROM WEST COAST REACHES DENVER; SITUATION QUIET

**Operators Make Overtures for Settlement of Strike but Object to Agreement of All Together; A. K. Orr Beaten up.**

**DENVER, Colo. Nov. 28.—(By wire)—Morning papers report the arrival of a strike airplane from the Coast. Full details will follow.**

**Ed. Delaney.**

• • •

**That is all we had been able to learn about the strike airplane up to the time we went to press Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, but we surmise the machine flew from either Oregon or California, bearing I. W. W. organizers. More details about it will appear next week.**

• • •

**DENVER, Colo. Nov. 25.—(By Wire)—I was released from the Pueblo county jail on the night of Wednesday, November 23, after being held 17 days without a charge placed against me. I was taken into the hills by the state police and beaten on the face. Two shots were fired at me.**

**Accompanied by Attorney Henderson, I saw Governor Adams today. The Governor would not promise immediate action. Have requested the British ambassador to investigate. Details following by air mail.**

**A. K. Orr.**

• • •

**Orr is a native of Australia and a subject of Great Britain. He is a graduate of the University of Melbourne and has taken post-graduate work at Oxford University on the subject of economics.**

• • •

**DENVER, Colo. Nov. 27.—(By wire)—Berwind Canyon mines closed tight today for the first time since the strike started. Coal operators making overtures to us, but they balk at unified agreement.**

**Colorado Miners Relief and Defense Committee, Box 93, Lafayette, financing hospitals, funerals and relief of the Columbine massacre victims. This means thousands of dollars expense. Every help is needed.**

**TOM CONNORS,**
**Gen. Orgainzer Colorado Miners**

• • •

**DENVER, Colo.—(By Wire)—Governor Adams calls mine operators to meet us for a conference on a settlement of the strike. We stand on our demands.**

**TOM CONNORS.**

• • •

DENVER, Colo. Nov. 23.—(By Mail)—A move which may bring about a settlement of the strike without further violence or bloodshed, is now under way. Governor Adams has called a conference between the strikers and the operators looking toward a termination of the walkout.

The Governor's action was taken upon the receipt of petitions signed by nearly 6,000 miners and citizens of the Southern Colorado coal fields, asking him to use his influence in calling upon operators to meet with strikers in order to put an end to the hardships caused to everybody by this strike.. The strikers have been circulating the petitions for several days.

Just what attitude the operators may take in regard to the call has not as yet been indicated. But it will at least place the responsibility squarely upon the operators if the strike is continued. The miners show a willingness to settle in spite of the brutal murders heaped upon them by state gunmen at the Columbine mine, when six workers were killed and more than a score wounded. It is not because of this massacre that the strikers want to settle, but in spite of it; the petitions were in circulation ten days before the outrage.

The strikers do, however, insist upon the Jacksonville wage scale and all their other demands being granted, as it would be useless to go back into the black hell holes under the earth without being assured some amelioration of their hardships.

# The Industrial Worker

*"An Injury to One is an Injury to All"*

ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMY

OFFICIAL WESTERN ORGAN, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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## THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN COLORADO

(A Chapter from "Labor's Bloodstained Trail".)

Colorado holds the banner, undisputed among all her sister states, when it comes to the use of Federal soldiers and state militia to break strikes and overawe strikers.

Not only in the matter of the use of troops but in the drastic method of deportation, too, has Colorado made a record. At Leadville, in 1880, union miners were forced by a citizen's committee to leave the camp. At Lake City, in 1899, the mine management forced union Italian miners to leave the camp. At Telluride in 1901, strikebreakers were deported by union miners on strike, following the example set by employers at other times. At Victor, in 1903, imported strikebreakers were deported by union miners on strike. At Idaho Springs, in 1903, "citizens" organized a committee for the purpose and deported union miners on strike. In 1904, the military authorities in charge of the Cripple Creek district deported bodies of striking miners, some of them to Kansas and some to New Mexico. After the withdrawal of the militia a number of men were deported by a committee of citizens. At Telluride, in 1904, groups of union miners were deported by the military authorities, and still other groups by the Citizen's Alliance, an organization of men formed to "aid in clearing up the conditions" of the camp. In 1904, striking coal miners were deported by the military authorities from Trinidad, to New Mexico.

At Cripple Creek, the military authorities established a "bull-pen" and made arrests right and left. Every right of the individual was trodden underfoot or disregarded. A reign of terror extended over the camp, and the same terrorism was noted at Telluride. The miners' fight was under the direction of the Western Federation of Miners and was carried on with all the vigor of that aggressive organization.

Friends of the men in the "bull-pen" began habeas corpus proceedings. District Judge Seeds, of Cripple Creek, ordered that the men so confined be brought into court, that an orderly inquiry might be made as to whether innocent men were being deprived of their liberty. General Chase and General Bell, who were in command of the troops, obeyed the order in their own way. They surrounded the court house with an armed guard; they planted sharpshooters on the roofs of buildings round about; they set a gatling gun in the street outside, and then marched into court with an over-aweing force of troops which they stationed squarely in front of the judge's bench. When Judge Seeds approached his own court he was halted and kept waiting the pleasure of an army officer from Denver. After the bailiff rapped for order, Eugene Engley, former attorney general of the state of Colorado, one of the attorneys for the prisoners, declaring that no real justice could be administered in a court intimidated by armed men, left the room. Judge Seeds finally decided that the prisoners must not be deprived of their liberty without charges being filed against them, and ordered the men surrendered to the civil court. The generals deliberately violated the court order and marched the prisoners back to the "bull-pen."

At Telluride citizens were arrested on charges of vagrancy. No specific charges were ever made against them. Some of the men were put to work in chain gangs on the streets. Finally, 26 men were taken by force, placed on board a train under military guard, deported to the boundary of the county and ordered to not return. Some of the men had long been citizens of Telluride. Troops were also sent to Cripple Creek in the same year of 1904, while 3,000 men were on strike there. The mine operators even advanced the money to pay the troops. Subsequent developments show that the troops really made no attempt to do impartial police duty. They sided openly with the mine operators, and were paid directly by the mine operators. The troops were called, not to prevent violence but to break the strike.

In 1894 a strike was brought about at Cripple Creek in an effort to prevent the mine owners from cutting the wages of $3.00 per day. The sheriff, a mine company appointee, enlisted 1,600 deputies and proceeded against the miners at Bull Hill. Governor Waite went to Cripple Creek and investigated conditions personally, then **called out the militia in defense of the miners**, forcing the sheriff and his hoodlums to withdraw. This was the first and only time in history that a governor used his executive power to protect workers. Waite acted as arbiter in the strike and the wage scale was maintained. The 8-hour day in the quartz camps was also granted.

Two years after the Cripple Creek strike a similar strike was held in Leadville in 1896. The reduction opposed was from $3.00 a day to $2.50 a day. Governor Waite had been defeated and a man by the name of McIntosh was in his stead. McIntosh ordered the militia out against the union miners. "Bull-pens" were established. Old abandoned shaft houses were used as prisons. Much cruelty in various forms was used. Some miners were killed. The strike was lost. Many hundreds of men were arrested but not one was charged with a crime nor was one tried. It was at this time that the Western Federation of Miners broke away from the A F. of L., because no support was forthcoming in the Leadville strike.

Colorado City smelter employes struck in 1902. They were striving to force the authorities to live up to the 8-hour law. The men were forced to work 11 hours in the day shift and 13 hours at night, despite the fact that the 8-hour law was supposed to be in effect. Protest was made to the authorities but they paid no attention. Shortly after the Colorado City workers struck, the miners of Cripple Creek came out in a sympathy strike. Before very long the entire district was tied up with twelve different camps out on strike. The result was that the 8-hour day was granted in some places and in other places it was not, so it can be said that the strike was neither won nor lost.

Bad as the conflict between capital and labor was in the early labor history of Colorado, it is safe to say that the year 1914 found matters at a point that was far in excess of that reached at any previous time. The miners had begun their fight for the establishment of an 8-hour day in the year 1894. This applied to both coal and metalliferous miners. In the following year the supreme court of Colorado had declared that an 8-hour law would be unconstitutional. In 1900 every political party in the state had for its platform the adoption of such a law. In 1901 it came before the legislature and in 1902 became effective. Yet we find that on September 23, 1913, 14,000 miners in the Ludlow district were forced to go on strike to gain the very thing that had been a law for eleven years!

Not only were they forced to strike for an adherence to that law, but it was also found necessary to include in their demands a request that the mining companies enforce the Colorado mining laws. Coupled with these two demands were two more; one for the right to trade or board in whatever place the miners saw fit, the other for the right to elect the checkweighmen without interference by the company.

Immediately after the strike was called the mine owners evicted practically every miner in that section from his home, as nearly every house and every foot of land was company property. The miners then established tent colonies to house the women and children, the largest of which was erected at Ludlow, 18 miles north of Trinidad. It was here that the long winter was spent, and in the seven months which passed from the construction to the destruction of the camp twenty-one babies were born.

In Huerfano county alone, 326 men were sworn in as deputy sheriffs by Sheriff J. Farr, prior to the first day of September, 1913. Most of these men were imported products and no investigation was made relative to their character. Indeed, the sheriff himself admitted that any or all of them might be degenerates of the lowest type for all that he knew. He admitted this despite the fact that one miner had already been killed by a "detective" in Trinidad. These men were paid by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

An armored car was built in the shops of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and christened the "Death Special." It was manned by operatives from the infamous Baldwin-Feltz detective agency of West Virginia. This latter named company had their "operatives" in every camp, and they established machine gun outposts in every mine of importance in the district.

On October 9, 1913, these thugs made an attack on the Ludlow tent colony and killed one miner. The union officials sent a note to the mine owners and protested about this outrage, but no answer was received. Four days later these "operatives" attacked the Forbes tent colony, killing one man and shooting a boy through the leg nine times. Shortly after this raid an attack was made at Walsenburg. Here three union men were killed. Then came a trainload of detectives in armored cars equipped with machine guns. They fired on the Ludlow miners, and received in reply a fusillade of bullets. They retreated, and the militia was called in.

Men, women, and even children were arrested by the militiamen; 172 cases were to be tried by a military court. Robbery, rape, beating, and nearly every crime imaginable was committed by them against the persons of the striking miners. Captain Van Clise admitted that these men in uniform of the state militia were not Colorado men, but were individuals that had been picked up from many sources. In charge of the National Guardsmen at Ludlow was an officer named Linderfelt. He was under Major Broughton who was paid by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, according to his own admission. Linderfelt made frequent searches of the camp for arms or ammunition, and was under the impression that none were there.

April 20, 1914, the militiamen charged on the Ludlow colony again. This time they had better results from their gory viewpoint. The colony now consisted of 178 tent-houses, with an approximate population of 900 people. Forty-five people were killed or burned to death, two thirds of them being women and children. Hundreds of women and children were driven into the surrounding hills with rifle fire pouring out death on every side. Tents were burned to the ground, and when the smoke cleared there was naught but charred skeletons of tents and humans left to greet the eye. Everything of value had been stolen by the guardsmen before they applied the torches. It is well to add that three of the strikers who were killed were prisoners. One of them, Louis Tikas, had been struck over the head with a rifle in the hands of Leiut. Linderfelt. As he lay on the ground he was shot three times in the back by these atavists.

For days following this tragedy militiamen maintained a close watch on all roads and fired on any one that appeared. Many miners lost their lives in that manner.

All of these brutalities can be laid directly at the feet of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. That individual owns controlling interest in the mines involved in these disputes. He knew and approved of every move that was made against the miners. Yet he is one of our revered patriotic politicians, whom our children are taught to worship and told to emulate!

## ESLEY PALMQUIST KILLED IN IDAHO TIMBER CO. CAMP

OROFINO, Idaho.—Fellow Worker Esley Palmquist, Card No. X110355, was accidentally killed November 15, while working at Camp 9, Clearwater Timber Company, over fifty miles from Orofino. He and I were cutting firewood for the camp and were working within sight of the camp.

About 8 o'clock a. m. I told him that I would go to camp after some more tools; he told me to go ahead. When I returned he was cutting a small green tree with his axe. This he evidently meant to fall against a dangerously dry snag so that the snag would fall the other way out of danger. This snag leaned against another larger snag and it was rotten at the base. The larger snag was the only thing that held it up.

Just as I returned the green tree fell, hitting the snag, which fell towards Esley. Ducking it, I got up and looked toward Esley whom I saw in a sitting position. I went over to him, and he appeared to look dead. I called for help, which was answered by about six men with a spring and mattress.

About a minute or so after he was hit he resumed breathing, though faintly. We placed him on the mattress on a go-devil, covered him with blankets and proceeded with him to the railroad about 12 miles away. A doctor came toward us from the railroad, but he was dead when the doctor arrived.

The tree fell on him about 8 o'clock and he died about 9:45 a. m. He never regained consciousness. The back of his skull was fractured, his chest was badly crushed in, and his right shoulder was dislocated. Fellow Worker Fred Suttle and I are seeing to it that his belongings go to his relatives. His watch and an insurance policy in his sister's name we sent to her. His father lives at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Fellow Worker Esley Palmquist was 24 years old and had been a member of the I. W. W. since July, 1923. He was in good standing and carried credentials in L. W. I. U. 120. He was a true rebel and his only thoughts and deeds were in the interest of the I. W. W. and the working class. All we can say is that we lost a true rebel and a friend.

Fellow Worker, sleep on! We will continue where you left off!

Iver Johnson.

OROFINO, Idaho.—Once again the lumber trust has reached out its long arm and taken its toll out of our class. It was Esley Palmquist this time. Ivar Johnson and myself and Palmquist came down from Spokane to seek a master. I got sick at Pullman and had to drop behind and the two went on up to work at Camp 9, Clearwater Timber Company, and I stopped off at headquarters camp and went to work in a steel gang.

On the 15th we worked longer than usual and some one asked "When do we eat?" The push replied when they get here with that man that got hurt up at camp 9.

I was standing on a flat car and Johnson and a bunch came along with a man on a mattress and bed spring. I asked Johnson who it was and he replied "It is Palmquist." I asked him "How is he hurt; bad?" and he replied "Yes, he is dead." Then I came down to camp and drew my time and came to Orofino with him. I got some of his insurance papers and valuables and sent them to his sister, and also have been looking after his body. It will be shipped to his sister in Nagro, Wisconsin.

We have lost another rebel for the small pittance the lumber trust offers. It is grinding to think that we have got to go back and take the same chance for 50 cents an hour and maybe come out feet first, too. But what can we do? We cannot do anything until we get organized to take what rightfully belongs to us, and then if one of us gets killed we can get treated as good as a dog any way and not be laid on a go-devil like pigs from the slaughter-pen.

This land of the gyppo is one hell of a place. There is every brand of scab here that can be seen. One is just about as well bumped off as to have to work in such a hell hole. As this is headquarters camp it is a fairly good camp, and the board is fair; but the kind of animals that you have to work with is a shame. If one speaks they run and tell "Bossie" about it. One said to me the other day, "Do you think the working men can be organized?" I told him men can be organized but apes cannot be, and he did not know how to take that, and I cared a demned sight less.

Fred Suttle.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND SIX HOUR DAY DISCUSSED IN SWEDEN; I. W. W. VERY LIKE ITS SYNDICALIST COUNTERPART

By P. J. Welinder, Gothenburg, Sweden

Unemployment, trade union slave contract, laws, alms and poorhouses, are the main features that bless the Swedish working class of today.

Unemployment is rampant all over the country. From the best available sources the total number of workers out of employment is somewhat around 150,000. But this is by far not all the blessings there is to be found in unemployment. There are many thousands of workers, who are only employed part of the time, but on account of being booked as "employees at present on permission on account of lack of work" they are counted as employed.

In America one cannot clearly understand what unemployment means in such an old "civilization" as the Swedish. The "steady work" people are here a rule, not an exception. To secure a job, be it even only a question of digging a ditch, one must procure certain papers, recommendations, showing that one is a real good slave. Upon securing a job it is a question of years and to quit a job is something that does not happen so often in a good fellows life. In the cities we find how the street car men wear certain marks on their uniforms (please note that all people in this country wear uniforms. Those without uniforms are not "people" but some kind of beings to be used by the uniformed people) showing how many years they have been in the employ, one mark for every five years. To find four or five such marks on a man's uniform, showing that he has stood on the platform 20 or 25 years is very common. At least 60 per cent of the employees have two marks or more.

But now comes the new industrial era. And that is not conducive to a prolongation of the old patriarchial system of employment. Now it is necessary that the barons of industry can easily get rid of unnecessary slaves, and as easily secure new ones when needed. Industry has adopted its methods of securing and releasing labor in conformity to the need of a profitable industry, but labor cannot find its way as quickly. The workers are still going around and wondering what in hell has happened to the good old steady job.

The labor unions adapt their working methods as if no change had taken place during the last 50 years. All they think about is making laws to stem the tide of industrialism. Laws and starvation is the result of the workers "class struggle" during the last 50 years, and the quantity of both are certainly gratifying beyond the fondest expectations.

To show how the labor unions in this country react before these new industrial problems, that are presenting themselves in such great number daily, I must mention their strenuous opposition to a shorter working day. The "eight-hour-day" is to them an axiom which cannot be altered without a terrible catastrophe to the whole of mankind. It is the "Physiological Maximum" — as one of those venerated labor leaders placed it in a discussion a few days ago — which under no conditions can be altered.- It is a Physiological (perhaps some other scientific) law that cannot be abrogated or tampered with. Why? Yes why, probably because it is written on a scrap of paper that is to be found on the statute books of the country and just those leaders have dictated it. (But it is not found on the job).

Within the syndicalist movement is a healthy opposition which has launched a propaganda for the six-hour working day. Our arguments are chiefly based upon those well known facts noted within industry, which fellow worker J. A. McDonald so well has elaborated upon in his "Unemployment and the Machine." But in so doing we have committeed a crime against the powers who decide within the syndicalist movement. It is the editor in chief for the syndicalist daily paper in Stockholm, who goes to attack against the six hour-day propaganda.

The opposition has gained something, however. In the first place we have succeeded in getting the question of a shorter working day up to discussion little everywhere in the country. Furthermore, we have been blessed with two pamphlets on the subject, one written by the aforementioned opponent to the movement, Frans Severin, and one which is an answer to his pamphlet and written by the undersigned.

Frans Severin has gained considerable favorable comment for his work from the old trade union leaders and also had the fortune of being hailed as a safe-and-sane labor leader, a "responsible and respectable economist" by the press of the employing class, for his good work in discouraging the move for a shorter working day. His argument is very scholastic and, of course, scientific. A shorter working day should, according to this new economist, render a lowered standard of living for all mankind, jeopardize the high mark of civilization to which mankind through its toilsome work has reached, and especially be dangerous to the workers, for which latter people he, of course, like all great, public-spirited men, has the greatest concern and for which he is so earnestly laboring.

According to the "Severin School" (note, there are already schools,, everything is orderly in this country) the solution for unemployment has to be searched for in another field than the shortening of the working day. Instead we must concentrate on raising the wages for those who are employed. "It is far better for the em-ployed ployed workers get a 25 procent raise in wages, than if we could by a shorter working day gain employment for all. By that method, those with the increased pay will be able to consume 25 percent more and thereby cause a correspondingly increased production. By that means the unemployed will be employed." That is the formula for the new remedy offered by these new-school economists, and which we had served at a big meeting in one of the larger cities a few days ago by one of Frans Severins lieutenants. (Permit me to here call T. Bone Slims attention: It seems to me that he should be in great need of a little education along this line in order to widen his view on economics. I grant that his range is respectable already, but I doubt it reaches that far.)

How to gain a 25 percent raise in wages with a corresponding large percent of the industrial workers unemployed, is, of course, another question. But that does not belong to the subject. In the scientific world one does not reckon with such trivialities as the impossibility to realize a small matter like that. All one need to concern oneself with is, if the theories are logic-proof, and in that respect we are undoubtedly forced to acknowledge such is partly the case. I say PARTLY because their is again a little item, both theoretically and in reality, which is left out, and which counts for just a little. And that is the masterclass profit on production. The wages account for not quite 20 percent workers to get a 25 percent raise in in the process of manufacturing goods in this country. With a 25 percent raise in wages the purchasing power should raise in wages the purchasing power should consequently not account for a 25 percent raise in production, but only a five percent. As a result it would require 15 employed workers with a 25 percent raise in wages to "eat out" one single unemployed fellow. But that matter we can leave as it is, the real question for us, laymen, is, how in hell can we get that 25 per cent raise in wages with the whole army of unemployed at the disposal of the masterclass in the struggle against us.

Otherwise the proposal is great. I am just about to accept it myself just on account of the great prospect it carries of real sweet times ahead. It certainly takes real cultured, well refined and scientific people to devise such means as remedies for our social ills. Just picture for yourself the blessing of sitting in a swell joint enjoying a juicy porterhouse steak, served like gentlemen, a fat havanna afterward and so on, in a country where there is no prohibition, and to all this be conscious that one is doing it on behalf of the most unfortunate of our class; we are solving the problem of unemployment. It is to be regretted that no one has been thinking of such a simple and at the same time subtle solution before. I would feel like a criminal if I did not assist in spreading this new idea as far out among the workers as I possible can. Especially will I call MacDonald's and aforementioned T. Bone Slim's attention to this new discovery showing them that there are also great people on this side of the globe.

But, earnestly, such damnable rot as this is served in the daily labor papers of this country. This proposal was actually featured as an editorial in a daily labor paper with an old standing in the country, and a circulation of somewhat around 30,000 copies a day. And it is being discussed in all earnest. The proposal is in itself a good picture of the mentality that rules in the labor world in this country at present. Is it then a wonder, that the whole, great body of so called "organized" labor is entirely at the mercy of their employers?

I do not claim to know the labor movement of Europe as it is at present. But I have an opportunity to follow it somewhat either through its press or by coming into frequent contact with workers from other European countries. To judge from such scant information it seems that everywhere conditions are similar to those in Sweden. The whole great reformistic labor movement, the Amsterdam International and its affiliated bodies in the various countries, is not only decayed, it is dead rotten. As to the "Red International," which has made so much noise, it is nothing else than a political instrument to further the interest of the dictators over the Russian proletariat. The syndicalist movement shows signs which is not very gratifying. In those countries, like Sweden, where they have gained a formidable foothold, they run a race with the reformists in an attempt to show their respect and their consideration for the powers that

(Continued on Page 4)



I have it that Major General Charles P. Summerall took a fall out of the housing conditions of our to-be-respected-men-of-war-soldiers.

"The housing situation of the army," said our tremendous soldier, "is a disgrace. Men are living in quarters at Camp Hearn like workers in a logging camp. The same condition prevails at other places."

H'm!

Here's something to be looked into!

It's a direct charge that lumberjacks ain't any better off than the poor, poor soldiers—whose battles the doughty Summerall is fighting — and further, it's a charge that lumberjacks ain't any better fighters than the confirmed fighters.

H'm!

Both, of course, are getting about the same pay—nothing; less the better accomodations, pleasures, grub, etc. Both work for the love of the country—purely, merely, only, etc.

Both make the supreme sacrifice once, only—etc.; sooner or later—mostly sooner—weep, citizens, weep!

Now, fellow workers: Just now I ain't acquainted with lumber camp conditions—got discurvied couple o' years ago and moved under the Statue of Liberty on Fatblush avenue, Brooklyn—hence, I'm obliged to take Summerall's rever-berating word for it. (Editor! Should the linotyper change the word Fatblush to Flatbush, show him no mercy—hand him no quarter—unless you have a leaden one. Send all your good quarters to me—we've got to have better quarters like Summerhall says.)

As I was gonna say, it can be understood that a soldier, hooked up to an several-year agreement, finds it his patriotic duty to stand for disgraceful conditions, but nothing like that stands in the way of the lumberjack; he can step out for better conditions at any time.—Anytime, all the time, or between two times.

Never is it his civic, patriotic, or idiotic duty to sleep in any pig pen to oblige a bunch of rollicking lumberkings—that's that.

Lumberkings, being as they are the most reasonable creatures, are always open to lumber-lore and Jack's logic—. They'll listen. Let the lumberjacks organize their arguments and polish their demands and the barons will supply them—yea, even the exquisite flavored "Stay-comb" to lubricate their bristling whiskers.

That's that. Verily, I've said it all. Summerhall.

Have I?

The complaint is that soldiers are living, nothing like "Ritzy" because "they live like workers in a lumber camp."

Well.

Now my idea is that lumberjacks should step out and live a little Ritzier and thus, indirectly, the soldiers will be benefitted—seeing as how they're using lumberjack living as a standard to go by—or get by.

Yes; I believe 'tis the "Jacks" sacred patriotic duty to put more feathers in the heroic doughboys' pillow.

What do you say? — T-B. S.

# WONDERFUL SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY IS SHOWN BY STRIKERS

**Wobbly Band at Lafayette Leads Parades and Plays at Mass Meetings; Marshal of Erie Tells the Strikers He is With Them.**

LAFAYETTE, Colorado—Northern Field News: Names of the Northern Strike Towns: Lafayette, the main center; Erie, Frederick, Louisville, Superior, Leydon.

At Lafayette the Wobblies have a band which parades thru the streets and plays at mass meetings. Their hall holds over 2,000, where mass meetings are held two or three times a week, open to the general public. All the other towns hold mass meetings at least twice a week. 'Business, relief, and strike committee meetings are held often.

The leading ralliers of this strike include all nationalities. One is an old United Mine Worker and former official for that union who is working night and day for industrial unionism. Another former United Mine Worker is spending all his time working for the success of this strike. Both can express themselves quite well and bring out the just causes of this tarike.

A remarkable character of this strike is William Henry Lofton, a colored fellow worker whom the strikers love and respect. He is a wonderful strike speaker to keep up the spirit of the fight. Most always he closes up by singing the last words of a strike song given birth during this strike. With a very clear musical voice he ends up something like this: "You are fighting for your rights, don't let yourself get mad, but just keep on smiling, smiling, smiling."

Another wonderful song composed on this strike, both words and music and now printed in sheet music form, is entitled "All Stand Together." Later on it is intended to send this song out to the world at 25 cents a copy to help raise funds to feed the mothers and babies of the striking miners. It is a clarion call of spirit with snappy notes.

Fellow Worker Lofton is a credit to organized labor. He has a clear conception of labor economics.

Another thing which is very inspiring in this strike are the youths who are acting on all kinds of committees, and as secretaries. One is an American born Italian, another is an American born German, and another has two or three active brothers also in the strike, as well as a father. The secretary at Superior is a middle aged man who is also an American.

Yet the dirty kept press comes out, and the members of the Colorado State Industrial Commission support it, and calls this strike un-American and illegal and says the I. W. W. organization is the same thing; when the strikers and the organization they are fighting under are demanding better homes, better food, better clothing, better opportunities for their children and more abundant life for the whole human family.

In a speech made by Fellow Worker H. C. Duke, in which he portrayed the idealism and ethics of the organization and the just demands of the strikers in this strike, he appealed to the law officers, who had raised their right hands to their God and their Country, not to break their oath by aiding and abetting the big industrial kings of the country, mainly John D. Rockefeller who was responsible for the shooting down of women and children at Ludlow in 1914. After his stirring appeal, which brought tears to the eyes of the vast throng of over 2,000 assembled in a garage at Erie which was donated by the owner to aid the strike, the chief deputy sheriff of Weld and Boulder counties who is also marshal of Erie, climbed upon the truck which was being used as the speakers stand and said: "Boys, I am deputy sheriff of this county, and after hearing of the just demands which you are fighting for, and the aims and desires of the I. W. W. which the speaker has so plainly brought out, I am with you; and to the best of my powers I will not make an arrest during this strike. By doing so I would not be acting as a man towards your wives and babies. But I will arrest any one that is under the influence of liquor and causing disorder in order to aid you that much more in this strike."

As he left the stand the audience gave him a husky hearty cheer.

The spirit of this strike is most wonderful. There is not enough words in the English language to bring out and convey to the outside world the wonderful spirit of harmony and fellowship which is being shown. "All for one, one for all" is in the air, and they will not go back on the job until their demands are granted and their fellow workers who have been unjustly arrested have been released from jail.

Not a single overt act has been committed by the strikers, but the beasts in human form under the orders of Governor Adams, have broken the law; and the Colorado State Industrial Commission, who are supposed to be non-biased as between the employer and the worker, have prostrated themselves to aid the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

All that is needed to bring victory is funds for bread for the miners' wives and babies.

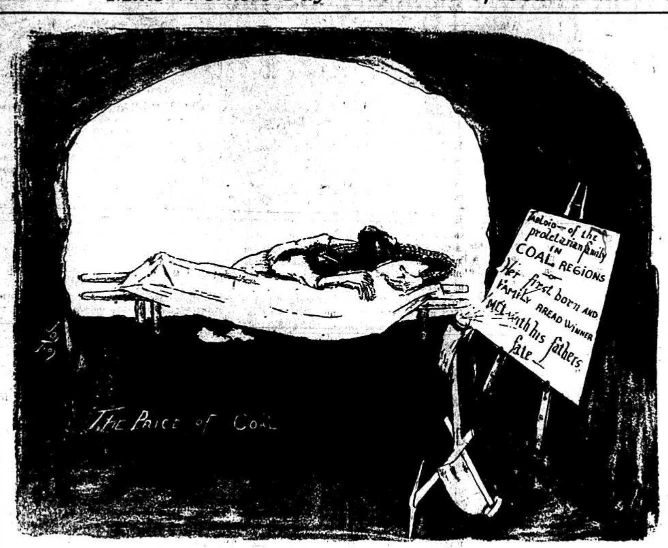
H. C. DUKE.

## Chicago Meetings

I. W. W. Hall, 1118 West Madison Street
Chicago, Ill.

Open forum meetings every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Always interesting speakers. Questions and discussions are invited. Admission free; everybody welcome.

*Mine Workers Pay "The Price of Coal"*




# COLUMBINE EVENT CLIMAXES LIST OF MANY BRUTALITIES

Etta Starkey, 19-year old girl of Lafayette, Colorado, who was with the group of strikers and their families, many of whom were wantonly shot down by state gunmen at the Columbine mine Monday morning Nov. 21, describes the scene of carnage in the following graphic words:

"I saw the state police lined up along the fence. Suddenly they hurled 24 bombs at the crowd. When the smoke from these had cleared away, the police started firing two machine guns without warning.

"The firing continued for 15 minutes without stopping. When the smoke cleared, I saw piles of men lying on the road and in ditches. They were screaming and cursing in their agony.

"It was horrible! I saw the two dead men lying there. Wives of the men in the crowd saw their men fall. They added their screams to the bedlam. It was the most horrible sight I ever witnessed.

"The miners broke under that terrible rain of fire and retreated, carrying as many of their wounded as they could. There was dust and smoke over everything and always there was those blood-chilling groans of the wounded men, like cries of wild beasts.

"I didn't know when a bullet might come my way, so I left there in a hurry and came back home."

This strike throughout has been carried on without a particle of violence, intimidation or force on the part of the workers, whereas, on the other hand, it will be remembered as a time of the most brutal, ruthless, and terroristic oppression ever meted out to any portion of the working class by their Czaristic overlords. A few examples of this are given below:

Company gunmen, accompanied by several of the debtor type of small business men, raided the union hall at Walsenburg; furniture destroyed, records burned, typewriter and other office fixtures thrown from second story window; in fact, an orgy of destruction indulged in by these lackeys of the master-class—and this two nights before the start of the strike.

Milka Sablich, nineteen year old girl picket, seized by arm and dragged for half a block by mounted Cossacks; results one broken arm, serious bruises, confinement in hospital, and arrest upon leaving hospital.

Mrs. Unwin ridden down and chest crushed by mounted brute at Berwind Canyon.

Boy, carrying the American flag, beaten insensible with pick handle by company gunmen and State Cossacks.

Miners evicted from homes into the snow because they demanded a living wage.

Miner arrested for asking State Cossack to assist him in stopping a gunman from beating a woman.

Women as well as men pickets brutally manhandled and beaten unmercifully at time of arrest.

Aeroplanes used to intimidate striking miners—state owned aeroplanes at that.

State Cossacks hold mass meetings in vain endeavor to influence miners at Crested Butte to return to work.

State Industrial Commission exposed as modern labor control device.

Governor Adams re-establishes State Cossacks, an organization formerly abolished by "his liberal highness" when the Ranger Act was repealed; without this act, under which the state police were originally created, such a unit is unconstitutional.

Writ of habeas corpus, one of civilization's most ancient rights, suspended so far as striking miners are concerned.

Daily news quotes Louis N. Scherf, head of the State Cossacks and chief of the murderers at Columbine, as saying that he prevents arrested miners from securing opportunity to sue for writ of habeas corpus by moving them from one county jail to another every forty-three hours.

# IMPRESSIVE CEREMOMY GIVEN AT FUNERAL OF JOHN EASTENES ONE OF THE MINERS KILLED BY THUGS

LAFAYETTE, Colo. Nov. 23.—Fellow Worker John Eastenes was laid at rest in the Lafayette cemetery today. Services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Boner of Lafayette, at the union hall. As friends and fellow workers passed by the casket music was rendered on a piano. Then they marched four abreast from the hall to the grave, about three thousand in the march.

The pastor read a few verses out of the bible; then Fellow Worker H. C. Duke read from the I. W. W. song book, quoting Helen Keller, as follows:

"For my part, I sympathize with them. While they are threatened and imprisoned, I am manacled. If they are denied a living wage, I, too, am defrauded. While they are industrial slaves I cannot go free. My hunger is not satisfied while they are hindered and neglected. When they are flung out on a desert under a scorching sun, I, too, burn, and my soul is athirst. When one of them is dragged from a bed and hung to a railroad trestle, a great horror of darkness falls upon my spirit, and from the depths of my heart I cry out against those who persecute the weak and in the march.

Then followed the last verse and the chorus of "The Commonwealth of Toil":

"When our cause is all triumphant
And we claim our Mother Earth,
And the nightmare of the present fades away
We shall live with Love and Laughter,
We, who now are little worth,
And we'll not regret the price we have to pay.

CHORUS

"But we have a glowing dream
Of how fair he world will seem
When each man can live his life secure and free;
When the earth is owned by Labor
And there's joy and peace for all
In the Commonwealth of Toil that is to be."

Next came the chorus and last verse of "The Red Flag":

CHORUS

"Then raise the scarlet standard high;
Beneath its folds we'll live and die,
Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer,
We'll keep the red flag flying here.

"With heads uncovered swear we all,
To bear it onward till we fall;
Come dungeons dark or gallows grim,
This song shall be our parting hymn."

There were many wreaths and flowers, presented by the International Labor Defense, the Workers Communist Party branch of Denver, coal miners and friends, and the family. One wreath, conspicuous among all the others, carried the word "Father." Henning and Lay were the undertakers.

There are five more to be buried.
(Foreign language papers please copy.) CHARLES JACOBS.

## I. W. W. PREAMBLE

*The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.*

*Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.*

*We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.*

*These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.*

*Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."*

*It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.*

Ten delegates representing entire field meet in Walsenburg to act on suggestion of Governor Adams that the miners petition the State Industrial Commission to take action relative to a conference between operators and striking miners; all ten were arrested by State Cossacks upon arrival at point of conference and have since been held incommunicado.

## Seattle Meetings

**512½ Second Ave.**

Open Forum Meeting, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1927; Speaker John W. Carr. Subject: "The Negro's position in the labor Movement."

Saturday, Dec. 3, 8 p. m. Vaudeville entertainment.

Propaganada meeting, Dec. 4, 1927. Speaker, J. P. Mertzig. Subject: "Class Struggles of Today."

# THOMPSON SPEAKS FOR COAL MINERS IN SAN FRANCISCO

**One Thousand People Jam California Hall to Hear About Colorado Coal Mine Strikers; Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Collected.**

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—James P. Thompson, the veteran I. W. W. speaker, delivered a stirring address in behalf of the Colorado miners on November 22, at the California hall, Turk and Polk streets, San Francisco. The meeting was arranged under the auspices of the United Front Movement of San Francisco.

Thompson was aided in his address by such well known and able speakers as Anita Whitney, John McDonald, Edgar Owens, Mr. Lavine, George Speed and others who have had experience in the coal mining region, and who recalled their own experience in relation to the trials and tribulations now being endured by the coal miners of Colorado.

About one thousand people attended the meeting, and when a collection was requested for the miners they contributed to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, all of which, less the expense of the hall, was forwarded by telegraph to the Colorado miners.

The meeting was adjourned with the sing of "Hold the Fort." in which all arose to their feet and enthusiastically took part in the refrain. It was announced before adjourning the meeting that meetings of a similar nature will be held frequently in the future, and all present expressed their heartfelt approval.

—J. BAXTER.

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On Friday evening, November 18, at the San Francisco Labor College, James P. Thompson of Seattle, now on his fifteenth national tour of the U. S. A. and one of the ablest exponents of industrial unionism in America, spoke before a capacity house under the auspices of the W. I. E. S., an integral part of the I. W. W. The subject was "The Way to Win a World," and in dealing with this subject Fellow Worker Thompson covered every phase of man's progression in the art of winning his daily biscuits.

From the days of savagery, barbarism, and on up the line to the Twentieth Century, the speaker described the methods of production and how they change and are changing from day to day, due to material conditions. He pointed out the great conflict of interests—the class struggle—that has prevailed in society from the advent of the institution of private property on up to the present day. He showed how a small group, powerfully organized, own and control the world.

The speaker declared that the way we, as workers, can win a world is by the perfection of our Industrial Unions; that our hope does not rest in reactionary tactics, such as trying to save the farmers in the country from oblivion, or in looking toward backward countries such as China or Mexico, or in deluding ourselves into believing that we will be able to legislate the capitalists out of commission by obtaining parliamentary positions, as the capitalist is too wise to admit us into his legislative bodies to plot his downfall; that such tactics on the bosses part would be on a par with admitting capitalists into a real union and allowing them to agitate for shorter wages and longer hours.

Fellow Worker Thompson showed us the utter fallacy of relying upon politicians, and clearly demonstrated that the way to win a world is by direct industrial action thru the power of our Industrial Unions. "Then, and not till then;—with the organized power of the working class greater than the organized power of any other class—will the world be ruled by the Industrial Workers."

An ovation was accorded the noted speaker at the conclusion of the address. Fellow Worker Thompson also spoke at one of the best attended outdoor meetings held in San Francisco in a number of years.

DELEGATE 7-B-47.

## 2,000 STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

lence." He then told of the bloody morning and spoke of the whine of bullets as they whistled thru the crowd of strikers, mowing down men and women indiscriminately.

"If Governor Adams, who sent in these state police, had been there even he would not have stood for it," he said.

Frank Palmer, former editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, was next to talk. He also urged that there be no violence on the part of the strikers. "The only way we can win this strike is to continue to strike peacefully," he said. "Strike peacefully, and everybody stay out of the mines. Stick together and we will win. Fight them hack and we will lose. We have no chance of winning if we fight."

Past conflicts between strikers and armed forces were reviewed by H. C. Duke who was next to speak. He showed that in all instances the strikers had not been to blame. "This date, November 21, 1927, will go down in history as a bloody day in Colorado's class struggle," he said. "It will be a day that will be remembered even longer than the Ludlow massacre."

When Duke finished his talk Sheader made a short address in which he also urged no violence by strikers. As he concluded he urged a resolution to not mine a ton of coal until those responsible for the Columbine massacre are brought to justice. The resolution was unanimously adopted. It follows in full:

"Resolved; That even tho we get the Jacksonville scale, we won't go back until those responsible for this massacre here today are brought to justice."

No cheers were heard at the meeting today. At other times speakers would be assured of ringing applause that would sweep their audiences for many minutes. But today's crowd was quiet. Nearly every body knew those who had fallen. Adam Bell was particularly well liked.

And with the memory of a half hour of hell when bullets mowed down their ranks so fresh in their minds, there could be no cheering.

# NEWS FROM FRISCO BELIES BRISBANES ERRATIC BANALITY

**Many more Workers than Jobs despite Art's Rosy Pipe Dream; Canfield Talks on English Labor History; Other News.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—At the present time many workers are arriving in and departing from San Francisco. Many are on their way to Southern California, while others are bound for the "Sunny Southland" of the U. S. A. Many of these men whom I have spoken with are skilled workers, such as steam fitters, iron workers, steam operating engineers. Others are semi-skilled workers. The boss men are very shy on jobs and as a result it is difficult to connect with a master.

Nor are these men of skill the only ones seeking to win a few biscuits. I read in one of the employment wanted columns of a paper where many "brainmerchants" are also seeking to sell their ability and talent. Some of them are quite extravagant in describing their qualifications. One of the applicants announces himself as a "young American novelist with three published volumes to his credit; experienced in publicity; *must have a job*". (He does not call it a position.)

Another, "a young Jew, American born, expert chemist, four years of teaching experience, hard worker, *possessed of initiative*". (But he can't initiate a job!) Another "Young man trained in American and European Universities; literary tastes; *will go anywhere*". Still another, "Chinese university graduate experienced in pharmacy selling, writing, advertising."

And so on down the column with many other ads of a similar kind. No doubt these men have spent a great deal of time and money in preparing themselves to take their place in the industrial world, and now they are out in the cold advertising for permission to display their mental ability on some enterprise that will win them their pork chops.

And yet, Mr. Brisbane, who had evidently "hit the pipe of China" an awful jolt, said in the same paper that what California needs is two million workers. In reading the job wanted section of his paper it looks like the first million are here with the second million on the way. A large field for the I. W. W.

On Sunday, November 6, William Canfield spoke before a large audience at the M. T. W. I. U. 510 hall, his subject being "British Anti-Labor Laws."

The speaker spoke for a period of forty-five minutes and his address was a marvel of compression, covering every phase of the history of the British labor unions from their inception in the latter part of the 18th Century up to the present time, and the anti-union laws that were applied against their activities. He pointed out that in the early days of unionism in England the laws against unions were repressive. Two or more union men could be jailed for being present together at one time.

Then on up to where the unions were gaining in strength and known as the period of "laisses faire," or leave us alone policy, where unions were legal and anti-picket laws were repealed. In 1825 the unions were making themselves felt and the bosses again declared them illegal, "but still their unions grew", and in 1859 picketing was employed by union men in strikes. In the same year unionists were imprisoned and deported to Australia for organizing agricultural workers.

The speaker, after describing the benefits of unionism and the great numerical strength of the British unions, advised the workers in America not to be led into believing that the British workers are revolutionists or possessed of revolutionary spirit to any greater extent than the American workers. Workers in America often express themselves thus: "Wait until the British workers, with their millions of union men, get into action; then the social revolution will be on."

Fellow Worker Canfield stated that the country to look forward to is the U. S. A. with its highly perfected industries and mass production. In closing he stated that our hope as workers rests in strong revolutionary industrial unions, and advised the workers to educate themselves along revolutionary industrial union lines, thereby enabling us to help other workers to teach themselves the class conflict in society, until at last by the power of our organized industrial unions will be able to relax the iron jaws of capitalism and inaugurate the new society.

The address was well received by the large audience.

At the meeting conducted by the San Francisco Labor College, held in California hall at the corner of Turk and Polk streets, Sunday evening, November 6, an especial appeal for a collection was made, due to the fact that the proceeds over and above the expenses were to be donated and forwarded to the striking I. W. W. coal miners in Colorado. The collection amounted to $122.75, which, after deducting expenses, was wired to the strikers the same evening.

DELEGATE 7-B-47.

# STRIKE BULLETINS FROM COLORADO SHOW CONDITIONS FAVOR SUCCESS

### STRIKERS GRANT MINE PERMIT

To relieve the coal shortage in Northern Colorado fields, caused by the 100 percent shutdown of the mines in that area, the Hartman mine, independently operated, has been granted by the strikers a contract to produce coal for the homes of the miners.

The Hartman mine, owned by the Hartman Exploration Company, is a new mine, located 17 miles from Denver. The shaft is in the center of a 1,520 acre tract said to be underlaid with ten million tons of hard lignite coal. During the development period the Hartman company showed itself to be favorable to organized labor, hiring union carpenters from Denver, and paying from $7 to $8 a day for work below ground. This wage was $1 per day more than the prevailing scale in other mines in the northern district. The minimum wage now paid for day work under ground is $7, and it is thought that this demonstration of fairness brought about the contract between the striking miners and the company.

—From Colorado Labor Advocate.

* * *

### THEY'RE ALL WITH US

LAFAYETTE, Colo. Nov. 21.—One of the multitude of communications reaching this office, showing where the American labor movement stands on this strike, is the following:

"Be it resolved, that we, the miners of local 2671 of Gebo, Wyoming, and local 2700 of Crosby, Wyoming, United Mine Workers of America, in meeting assembled, unanimously pledge ourselves to support the miners of Colorado, both morally and financially, irrespective of what leadership, so that it may be possible for them to form an organization which will enable them to protect themselves."

The resolutions further state that the coal mine operators of Colorado are in a good position to pay a living wage to their miners, and they approve the demand of the Colorado strikers for the Jacksonville wage scale.

Information reached this office that coal is being shipped across the state line from Wyoming. Upon communicating with the miners of that state we were immediately assured that action would be taken at once to stop these coal shipments or the production of coal in Wyoming would cease.

Fall in line, miners of Utah, New Mexico and other states! Let there be no coal shipped into Colorado until our demands are won.

* * *

### CONVICTS DIG COAL

Sam Burris, warden of the Colorado state penitentiary, has opened the Cuckoo mine, closed for many years, with twenty-one convicts as his digging crew. Thus does another form of labor peonage appear in Colorado. Under the guns of prison guards those unfortunate humans are forced to scab.

* * *

### EFFORTS FAIL TO SECURE SCABS

The frantic endeavors of the Colorado coal operators to secure scab labor is meeeting with small success. Even with the assistance of the police of most of the larger cities, who hold prison as the alternative to scabbing before the unfortunate vagrant, and the economic pressure on others, the production of coal in Colorado is less than ten percent of the normal rate on this the thirty-fourth day of the strike. It will be less than "one half of one" percent unless the coal operators of Colorado grant the full demands to they who do the work.

* * *

### A COUPLE OF LIES NAILED

The C. F. & I. reports that their steel workers laid off at the Pueblo mills offered to scab in coal mines of Southern Colorado. Everyone knows that the steel worker is not a scab, and the miners are not worrying about this untruthful statement. It is true, however, that the C. F. & I., upon being forced to close their steel mill at Pueblo on account of fuel shortage, did send a certain number of their mill hands to replace striking miners, but at last reports these workers had been "lost" and had not showed up at the mines.

Newspapers under the control of the boss class report that miners from Southern Illinois and Kentucky are coming into the Colorado coal fields to work, irrespective of the strike. How silly! Even the non-union man in Kentucky and Southern Illinois is paid almost a dollar a day more wages than the scab in Colorado is being offered—and this is about 30 percent higher than the coal miner of Colorado was receiving prior to his taking his present glorious stand.

* * *

### TO OUR WOMEN FOLKS

The wives and mothers, daughters, sisters and sweethearts, of Colorado coal miners will receive much of the credit for winning the present struggle. At no time and at no place have women ever stood forth in better light than during the course of this strike. To understand why the coal miners of Colorado have always commanded the admiration and respect of organized labor the world over, one must know their women folks. The secret of militancy and progressiveness lies therein.

* * *

### STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

The State Executive Committee of the Colorado coal miners adjourned a three day session on Saturday, November 19. Every phase of the existing situation was discussed, and every problem considered.

A system was perfected and is now installed that makes our method of distributing relief, as well as other financial activities, probably the most efficient that was ever used in any great strike. All districts are connected solidly, and every duplication of effort or expense has been eliminated. "We don't believe this will be a long strike," said one member of the executive committee, "but we are all set for any emergency; nothing is being left to chance."

A motion was passed during the meeting "that under no circumstances will coal permits be issued to anyone excepting striking coal miners, or to orphan and charity homes, or to hospitals when applications are approved. No exceptions are to be made to this rule, and all other requests are to be referred to Governor Adams."

Another motion that carried unanimously read: "That relief be distributed among all striking coal miners irrespective of any organizations they may or may not belong to;" and that the Lafayette Relief Office, Box 93, Lafayette, Colorado, will be the main state relief office.

* * *

### PUBLIC SENTIMENT GROWS

Increased public sentiment in favor of the striking coal miners of Colorado has again been evidenced with the organization of the Denver Defense and Relief Conference. This organization is sponsored by the Denver Labor Lyceum, a progressive order which is always active in the solution of labor problems. Dr. A. A. Heist of the Grace Community church was elected treasurer of the Conference and work will begin at once to aid the coal miners of the state. This Conference is intended only for the relief of the needy families of the coal miners. An appeal will be sent to all unions and their auxiliaries requesting them to elect delegates to the Conference to take part in the relief work. Meetings will be held each Friday night at 1545 Julian street.

* * *

### STRIKERS' HABEAS CORPUS

Habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of members of the I. W. W. now held in jail have been automatically suspended by the filing of direct charges against most of the prisoners. "Picketing" and "inciting to strike" are the charges filed. This automatically admits the prisoners to bail, which could not be set without definite charges. In this manner the habeas corpus writs have been successful. Two or three of the prisoners were released without charges, one of them being A. K. Orr.

* * *

### EXTORTION PRACTICED ON MINERS

Proof of the extortionate practices heaped upon the mine workers of Colorado by their employers is given in the following statement:

"This is a statement for the last month I worked (October, 1927) for the Victor American Fuel Company at the Kenwood mine, Florence, Colorado:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Powder | $17.50 |
| Caps | 7.36 |

"Just what do you think of our conditions here; caps nearly half as much as powder. I want you to sign my name to this as I have my statement to prove it by.

MARTIN KATTNIG,
115½ Maple Avenue, Florence, Colorado."

Not content with forcing the mine workers to toil for a starvation wage at deadening hours, the operators further extort blood profits from them by this outrageous practice, compelling them to pay from their meager wage exorbitant prices for explosives.

# From the Walsenburg Strike District

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 24.—(By Mail.—The daily reports as to the conditions at the camps and the number of men who are working continue to look more favorable for the issue of the striking miners. Men are being sent in every day to scab but most of them don't care to remain when they get on the scene and learn the actual conditions, and the few that do are such poor excuses for coal miners that they are practically of no use to the companies in the way of increasing production and even a detriment at times. Of course the strikers realize that it is the intention of the companies to send a bunch of men into the field who will quit and come to us for relief. They hope in that way to increase our expenses so much that our funds will become depleted and our strike will become bankrupt and we will not be able to issue relief and the men will have to go back to work to keep from starving. But the companies do not seem to realize just what organization they are dealing with. The Industrial Workers of the World is a world-wide organization and funds are being supplied for this strike by fellow workers from all sections of the globe. Everybody realizes that this is one of the most important strikes that has ever taken place in the United States because of the fact that it is a blow at the Rockefeller interests who own and control the C. F. and I. and who are the real enemies of the strikers in this struggle. Defeat means a great setback to the cause of liberty and a great deal of time, money and work lost for nothing, whereas victory (and victory is practically certain at this time) means one of the greatest steps forward that has been accomplished in the cause of Liberty for many years. A victory over the C. F. and I. is an achievement so great for the proletarian worker that members and sympathizers numbering into the millions in all corners of the globe are hoping with every breath that the outcome of the struggle will be in favor of the strikers. So work for victory and it will be ours before we know it.

It has been reported that two families moved into the Walsen camp, for what purpose you can leave to your imagination. We know for a fact that four families just moved out of the camp today and yesterday, for what reason you can also use your imagination. A report from the Skinner mine is that they are trying to ship men in there. Up to now not much effort has been made to scab this mine and the greatest number of men which have been working has been twelve. However they now have twenty-seven—they shipped in fifty scabs and that number decided to work, the rest decided NOT to work. And none of them applied to the local for relief but just left town, glad enough to get out of sight of such work as is to be found in a coal mine. We expect a few days of loading coal will bring the others into the ranks of the strikers also. One man's mind is a good deal like another's and what we didn't like they won't find so agreeable either.

A report from the Pictou is that two more scabs have put in an appearance there. All fellow workers are warned not to cross the Pictou tracks as they have placed a line of concealed steel traps on the company side to catch the foot of the careless striker.

The hall at Augilar which was closed by order of Captain Maiden of the state law enforcement squad will be opened tonight at 7:00 p. m. and a meeting will be held there by the striking coal miners. The hall is yet only open for evening mass meetings but we expect to have gained full use of it by tomorrow. To take care of the business of the local such as relief and issueing of cards, a room in one of the buildings on main street has been rented until the hall is completely open again. Captain Maiden went to the Walsen gates with a fellow worker who is a member of the Croatian Federated Union to demand the charter of the Union which is in the Y. M. C. A. hall in Walsen camp and which has been refused to the members. They were not allowed to go into the camp to hold their meetings in the Y. M. C. A. hall and they wished to have their charter so that they could hold the meetings some other place, but they were refused entrance to the camp and their request that the charter be brought to the gate and given them was also refused. The guard also refused to deliver the charter to Maiden, so the captain then told him in the presence of the fellow worker who accompanied him that any guards from the mines who were caught on the streets of the towns with guns would be put in jail, and he promised further that the charter would be obtained for the Union. The law, which has always seemed to favor the operators here in Colorado, at last appears to be at least recognizing a few of the rights of the workers. Perhaps the turning point has been reached at last in our struggle for liberty and recognition.

The donations for a Thanksgiving dinner for the kitchen and also for the men who are in the Walsenburg Jail have been very liberal. From the farmers was collected about a dozen chickens, one whole cow, 100 lbs. of beans, several sacks of spuds, two sheep, a sack of apples, a load of squash and pumpkins, a bale of celery and a few other like articles. One of the city bakeries donated a tray of doughnuts and a crate of small cakes, another donated two dozen loaves of bread, a store gave a liberal donation of groceries and provisions. The donations of the stores here have been exceptionally liberal all during the strike proving that, contrary to what has been said, the store keepers and business men are for the workers who buy from them and not against them.

A fine feed of chicken and fixings was cooked up and sent to the jail to cheer up our fellow workers there and let them know that we still think of them and are doing all in our power to help them endure their stay behind the bars and make it as short as possible.

Two trucks were sent out today on a collection expedition to gather up the provisions and produce that have been donated by some of the generous farmers nearby. The results of this tour are not known as yet but when the returns come in we expect they will be very satisfying. The donations in the past few days have increased so greatly that the expenses of the kitchen have depreciated considerably. We thank these generous people for all past and future favors.

The kitchen which is maintained at Walsenburg for the benefit of those who are not issued relief in the form of credit at the stores with which the organization has arranged to do business, and to feed the delegates from other sections of the strike field who are quartered here, is now functioning smoothly and on a good, economical basis. The food which is served is pure, wholesome and well-cooked. The kitchen is conducted in an orderly manner and always kept clean and neat. All the work in the kitchen is donated by enthusiastic mebers and sympathizers. The presence of several ladies as waitresses and cooks helps to lend a respectable atmosphere to the kitchen and prevents any demonstrations of rowdyism that might occur otherwise. The proof of the effectiveness of the kitchen lies in the figures that on Nov. 22 were fed 291, and on Nov. 23 were fed 182, all without any fuss or trouble of any kind and with perfect satisfaction on the part of those who partook of the excellent food set before them by Robert Hall and his jolly crew. In general it may be said that everyone who is in any way associated with the kitchen is entirely satisfied with the way it is being handled.

A report, which seems to be fairly well substantiated, has been circulated that the C. F. and I. gunmen at Berwind canyon are dropping their guns and attending the wobbly meetings at Trinidad. Whether this is due to their fear to be any longer on a side which is against a body which stands as solid as the striking coal miners of Colorado, or whether they have at last seen the light and are quitting in protest against the atrocities which their former employers have perpetrated since the strike began, is not known but perhaps it is a little of both.

Publicity Committee.

## MINERS MURDERED

(Continued from page 1)

At the mine entrance is a barricade, commanded by machine guns, and surrounding the mine an electrically charged barbed wire fence. Machine guns were placed at the water tank, and another on the coal tipple.

As the miners gathered on the public highway at the north entrance, tear gas bombs were thrown among them by the fiends who call themselves the "Law Enforcement Squad." The crowd did not disperse, so the machine guns were turned loose on the defenseless men, women and children. The crowd rallied about five small American flags. Adam Bell, a strike leader, was beaten over the head by gunmen with clubs, who charged those in the lead. A woman covered him with an American flag, but this was no protection; the fiends did not respect the flag, and Bell's head was nearly pulverized. The woman was also beaten unmercifully, and left unconscious. Two men fell dead on the highway, killed by machine gun or rifle bullets. Scores dropped on all sides, some of them fatally and many more of them seriously injured. Machine guns poured in their deadly hail from the water tank, the tipple and the barricade until the strikers were nearly wiped off the road.

Gathering up part of their dead and wounded the strikers turned their cars and started back, hoisting white flags over the cars in the hope that they would not again be fired on. The work of taking care of the wounded and dead was greatly hindered by flat tires and blow-outs, due to the thousands of tacks which had been scattered over the highway by the hirelings of the mine owners. Guards dragged some of the wounded into mine buildings and refused to give them up.

The strikers have paid, and paid dearly with their blood. They have been peaceful at all times during the strike. They have taken their wives and children to attend their meetings, never once believing that fiends would sink so low as to mow them down with machine guns. A few mornings before they invited Sheriff Ben Robinson of Weld county to attend one of their meetings to show him that they meant to keep the peace. Sheriff Robinson attended and addressed the crowd, afterward breakfasting with them on coffee and doughnuts at the hotel Agnew in Erie.

And so the massacre of Ludlow has been repeated. A repitition of the most dastardly crime ever committed in the name of "law and order" has taken place at the Columbine mine on the outskirts of Lafayette. The state with the bloody labor history has lived up to its bloody name.

Funds are urgently needed at this time for relief and defense. Give till it hurts. The Colorado miners have given their lives, and we should not fail them in the form of cash. Send relief funds to the Relief and Defense Committee, Box 93, Lafayette, Colo.

### Trinidad Branch

All mail for the Trinidad Branch of the I. W. W. should be addressed to Chas. Harmon, Post Office Box 478, Trinidad, Colo.

# JOB-NEWS

### "Fink Hall" on Mission Street

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—A barometer of the present serious unemployment situation and a ready made laboratory for the psychological study of labor, as is, is the Marine Service Bureau, known as "fink hall," on Mission street, San Francisco.

Slaves of the waves line up by the score, waiting for hours to register FOR employment (a blacklist system). After that there is a wait in the "general lobby" of from one to several weeks before a chance to work comes, as cards are dated and numbered. Never less than 100 crowd into this hall, and usually two or three times that number. In the morning the place is fresh and clean but within a few hours it is smoke filled, foul, and the floor is covered with papers, matches, cigaret stubs, etc.,—a filthy sight.

When one of the clerks yells out "ordinary seaman" or "messboy wanted," there is a terrible rush of hungry, frantic job-seekers, all pushing cards in at windows, hoping to be selected. The same occurrence follows a call for A. B's and cooks. This is a golden age for employers—slaves are abundant, meek and competitive.

Occasionally some worker unaware or unafraid of stoolpigeons, or possible consequences, passes leisure hours reading "Industrial Worker" and other forbidden publications. Many a class-conscious rebel must accept this humiliating condition because his fellow toilers are too individualistic, indifferent or ignorant to aid in changing things. Disciplined industrial unionism is the only remedy, the only hope.

Hal Brommels.

### Defense Entertainment

An entertainment and dance for the benefit of the class war prisoners will be held at the Finnish hall in Seattle, 13th and Washington streets, on the evening of December 14th at 8 p. m. It will be under the auspices of the Washington Branch of the General Defense. The original Wm. Haga Orchestra will furnish the music. Admission 35 cents. COME ONE, COME ALL.

### New Camp on Cut-Off

WINTON, Wash.—Camp 17, is a new camp just started at Winton. This is the first camp on the west end. The wages on the culvert gang are $4.50; common laborers, $4.00. There are jackhammer men here also. Abot 65 men are working now.

This camp is on a side track from the main line. The men are sleeping in cars, and the cars are small, about 12 men in each car; they are using double deck bunks. There is no bath house, dry house or out house of any kind. Most of the men are hired from Spokane and Seattle. Some men are hired on the job.

The I. W. W. papers sell good here, and sentiment for the I. W. W. seems good. A live wire delegate could do good business here, as this camp is the poorest on the line.

Fellow workers, let's line up this camp. It is a good example of what conditions will be without a strong I. W. W. organization. Let us start in right now to build up Industrial Union 310, and then build up the rest of the I. U's.

I made this camp last night with the papers. There is no sidewalk between the cars, so you can imagine how muddy it is. When you want to get in a car you have to climb up a ladder the same as any box car. I just about broke my neck last night trying to get in a car door.

What are you going to do? Organize in the I. W. W., or let the conditions go backward?

—C-7-113.

## WORK PEOPLE'S COLLEGE

### Where the Program of the I. W. W. is Taught; Board Room and Tuition $39.00 per Month. Box 39, Morgan Park Station, Duluth, Minn.

The Work People's College at Duluth, Minn., opened Nov. 15th. The enrollment of students was rather large compared with last year, and more students are arriving every day. A number of former students are attending College this winter.

After breakfast on the opening morning, the bell rang in the hall at 9 a. m. and all the students gathered in Room B. The Principal, Fellow Worker John Kiviniemi, and the instructors addressed the student body, speaking on working class education. Fellow Worker Angervo teaches scientific subjects in Finnish. Fellow Worker Fred. W. Thompson is the English instructor temporarily. The business manager, Fellow Worker Koskinen, teaches bookkeeping, English grammar and psychology.

The classes in the English department are as follows: from 8 to 9 a. m., economics; from 9 to 10 a. m., mathematics or public speaking; from 10 to 11 a. m., current events or psychology; from 1 to 2 p.m., sociology; 2 to 3 p.m., labor history or organization work; from 3 to 4 p. m., bookkeeping; from 4 to 5 p. m., English grammar; typewriting and labor journalism also taught. There are debates and an open forum. Arrangements will be made to organize classes in other scientific subjects provided a sufficient number of students arrive.

Students may enroll at any time up to the beginning of the second semester after New Year's.

Press Committee.

### Conditions at Fairbanks

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—Fairbanks Exploration Company's ditch camps are now closed for the winter; a crew of pipers are still out, also some drillers at Chatanika. Work on the tunnel which has been at a standstill since last spring will start in a few days; owing to water only one end will be worked. Construction of two dredges, one at Goldstream and one at Chatanika, will start this winter, completion expected next summer. The powerhouse is ready for the installation of machinery. Most of the actual ditch construction is finished, but a force of men will be employed at stopping leaks next spring.

The Alaska Road Commission had several crews working on the Circle City road last summer, a few men are still cutting right of way; the road is expected to be finished to Circle City next summer.

The Fairbanks Exploration Company camps are all prior 1917 Washington style; double deckers, in some camps no bull cooks, carry your own water and wood. The grub is fair, except in some camps where the mulligan mixers spoil it. The grub and accomodations are rotten in the Alaska Road Commission camps.

In a recent issue the Fairbanks Miner brass bands the news that an English syndicate is going to start another project in this vicinity; however, the Alaska papers all are inclined to exaggerate in order to boost their particular locality, as all such news items are copied in the States. Workers intending to seek a master in Alaska should investigate before they spend their hard earned money for steamship and railroad fare.

The first part of the summer saw an over-supply of men here, but many got disgusted and pulled out in the month of August. So in the month of September all the slaves here could go to work. Now the slaves say "I will have a shack full of grub this winter if the bootlegger don't get me."

Needless to say organization is badly needed in order to make the shacks and bunkhouses look a little more like the mansions that the master is living in back in Boston or down in Florida or over in Paris.

### Anderson & Middleton

RUYADA, Oregon.—This company is located about 20 miles east of Cottage Grove, Oregon. Fare from Portland, $6.25. Wages $6 and up for chokers. Slaves can get more if they stick as the men move fast. Ground rough. Board fair. The superintendent has tried to make this a highball camp but the fellow workers are too wise for him.

Hire at Evans Employment office, Portland. No questions asked and no clearing office. Fellow workers should be urged to bring in papers as the homeguards need educating and the sentiment is fair.

—No. 102754.

JOIN THE I. W. W.

## SWEDISH 6-HOUR DAY

(Continued from Page 2)

be. To hear "revolutionary" workers talk about the loss or gain of the state or community, indicates clearly a consciousness of being interested with the owning class in this robber society.

But the picture is not without its promising aspects. The opposition is growing very strong indeed. One indication is, that we have now for more than a year been able to issue a weekly paper sponsoring revolutionary industrial unionism, and it is strongly on the increase in circulation. Out in the field one finds a constantly increasing number of workers, who voice their demand for a real revolutionary movement.

The Swedish syndicalist movement is in its form not so far from being a copy of the I. W. W. To judge from its printed declaration of principles and its constitution it should be working exclusively in the same direction as the I. W. W. The cause of its failure to function does not emanate from any status or any fundamentally false constitutional dictum. It must be sought somewhere else.

As for my part I think that the whole fault with the organization is, that the power has, successively but decisively centered in the hands of a few. To judge from the written status the power should rest with the workers on the job. But the fact that the finances are centered in the hands of an executive board, has also led to concentration of all power in their hands. The latest great move was that this little group, in order to secure the ousting of some troublesome opponent, should secure the power to dispel members from the local bodies, — the General Recruiting Unions, or Local Samorganisation bodies, as they are called and which are the basic foundation of the organization. This power was secured by a cleverly laid referendum, in which the question to be voted on was so formed that either way one voted the result would be the same. In fact there was only one way to vote.

Whether the organization can be restored to health and a rank and file rule remains to be seen. If it meets with defeat there will probably be a split and out of the struggle will emerge a new and, may we hope, really revolutionary labor organization.

Gothenburg, in Oct. 1927
P. J. W[illegible]

JOIN THE I. W. W.